## MDRO Quick Reference Guide

### Room Placement and Precautions for Nursing Home Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History of MDRO &amp; Currently High Risk for Transmission</th>
<th>History of MDRO &amp; Low Risk for Transmission</th>
<th>No known history of an MDRO...but has an indwelling medical device or wound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Infection with MDRO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Precautions:</strong> Contact</td>
<td>Contact (until risk resolves)</td>
<td>Enhanced Barrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Active Infection with MDRO**
- Single room is best.
- If not available, cohort with roommate who has same MDRO (e.g., MRSA with a MRSA)
- If not available, roommate should not have any indwelling medical devices or wounds.

**History of MDRO & Currently High Risk for Transmission**
- (e.g., incontinent of stool, acute diarrhea, hard to control drainage/secretions/excretions)

**History of MDRO & Low Risk for Transmission**
- No known history of an MDRO…but has an indwelling medical device or wound
- (no restrictions)

**Indwelling devices examples:** Central line, foley catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator

**MDROs include but are not limited to:** MRSA, ESBL, VRE, CRE/CRO, CP-CRE/CP-CRO, *Candida auris*, VRSA

---

MeCDC Healthcare Epidemiology – 8/2023